Cambria Freeman

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher.

VOLUME 2. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868. NUMBER 33

The Cambria Freeman

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☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

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July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

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We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

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England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

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Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves, Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,

And every description of goods for

WATER, GAS & STEAM.

No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Send for a Price List. [apr.23.-1y.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY —WAGON, BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—Having taken the Wagonmaking Shop recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Lichty, (who still remains in their employ,) the subscribers are prepared to manufacture light and heavy WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, and other vehicles, and will guarantee all work done by them to be perfectly substantial, neat and satisfactory, while their prices will be as moderate as those of any manufacturer in the country. Repairing of all kind done promptly and done well. Give us a call you need any work in our line.

THOMAS T. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Ebensburg, June 25, 1868.

10,000 PRIME CIGARS just received at M. L. Oatman's, one door east of "Freeman" office. Also, a large stock of the best brands of Chewing Tobacco. Cigars at wholesale prices.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*— Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONA services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler has taken the rooms on High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co. as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*

DR. H. B. MILLER,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Altoona, June 18, 1868.-6m.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*— Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*— Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*— Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*— Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co. January 31, 1867. tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*— Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*— Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*— Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*— Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. January 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

A NIGHT IN A SEPULCHRE.

A GHOSTLY EAST INDIAN STORY.

It was an old fashioned building, and the cellar, sepulchre or vault, was used as a receptacle of the dead, either temporary or permanently as was desired.

In the centre of the room was a trap-door, composed of an immense slab of marble, in which was fitted an iron ring which answered as a handle. In order to gaze on the face of my darling, whose features were now cold in death, I must raise the slab. And placing the lantern beside me on the stone floor, I seized the ring with both hands and exerted all my strength, which was taxed to its utmost limits. I finally succeeded in raising it to a sufficient height, and secured it to my satisfaction with a billet of wood, thinking that if I allowed it to lay back its full width, I should not be able to replace it in its original position.

Seizing my lantern and tools, I slowly descended the stairs into the dark, yawning chasm, rendered doubly so, and the gloom more intense, from the contrast afforded by the faint struggling gleams from my lantern, which threw a pale uncertain light around.

A damp, disagreeable, fetid odor arose from the sepulchre (an atmosphere peculiar to the abode of the dead); long, wavering shadows, cast from the various coffins and posts, streamed across my path, which, to my excited fancy, seemed to be endowed with life; and I paused midway on the stairs, irresolute and half regretting the resolution I had formed. But, collecting my energies and casting a hurried glance around, I determined to proceed, after progressing so far.

My steps resounded through the sepulchre with a dull, hollow sound, and as I reached the foot of the stairs, I again paused and surveyed the scene before and around me as well as I was able.

The vault was long and narrow, and coffins were piled one on another on both sides and at the ends. A great many had been there for years, and I noticed that a number of them were decayed and almost ready to fall to pieces from age. As I slowly advanced, inspecting the coffins as I proceeded, the odor and stench became more powerful and overpowering, and several times I was obliged to stop and recover from the nauseating effects of the vile atmosphere I was inhaling.—From one of the top tiers a coffin had fallen and remained standing upright. The lid had fallen off, exposing to view a portion of the corpse, or, more properly speaking, skeleton, arrayed in the worm-eaten fragments of a white shroud. Its grinning skull and bones, dimly seen through the intense gloom, filled me with horror, and a shudder ran through my frame as I guzed on the terrible spectacle.

Passing on, I commenced in terrible earnest my search for the body of my lost darling. Coffin after coffin I searched and rummaged, glancing at the name engraved on the plate. In some I found nothing but a mass of dry, mouldering bones, in others grinning skeletons met my gaze, with their ghastly white bones, from which all vestige of garments pertaining to the grave had long since rotted and been reduced to dust.

From tier to tier I wandered in my fearful search, and as I was endeavoring to clamber over a coffin that was in my path, it fell from its resting place carrying me with it. The lid flew off, and its occupant, as though incensed at the sacrilege I was committing, rolled over on me, rattling its bones and crumbling to dust, as we lay together on the floor. My nerves were considerably shaken, and many a fearful glance I cast around as I cleared my throat from the stifling dust by which I was covered.

At last I reached the end of the vault, and in the corners were piled a large heap of bones of all kinds and descriptions. A large, black looking mass on one side attracted my attention, and making a noise, it commenced to move slowly, and as it uncoiled itself, a huge black snake was disclosed to my view. With a horrible hiss, it glided beneath a portion of the heap, and with half closed eyes I hurriedly retraced my steps.

I was satisfied that the coffin I was in search of was not in that portion of the vault, and as I reached the stairs which led to the upper regions, I sat down and strove to collect my scattered senses, as well as to breathe a mouthful of fresh air. At last, feeling somewhat refreshed, I again started up and recommenced my search in the opposite direction.

I had not overhauled a great many, before my attention was attracted by a coffin that gleamed and shone in the dim rays of my lantern, and from its appearance I judged it to be new. I approached it, and kneeling by its side, threw the light of my lantern on the broad silver plate, and without difficulty, I read the inscription and name of Mary Howard.

My search was over; the object of my love and solicitude was before me, and with feverish haste I proceeded to open the coffin.

My blows were well directed, and they echoed through the house of the dead with a dull, rumbling sound. I worked in haste and with terrible earnestness, and I at last succeeded in inserting my chisel using it as a lever, and with a crash I tore the lid from its remaining fastening, and the form of my idol, my dearly beloved Mary, lay before me, and exactly as I had seen her in my dream. Her face, pale and calm, was still in death, the long black tresses which had been my boast and pride, were arranged so as to lay on her fair young breast. She was arrayed in a pure white robe, which gleamed ghastly white in the rays of light. Wreathing my arms around her, I gently raised her from the coffin, and pressed my lips on her cold brow, while the blinding tears filled my eyes.

At the same instant, with a terrible sound, I heard something fall, the concussion of which resounded through the vault with a noise like thunder. In terror I started to my feet, and snatching my lantern, rushed to the stairs. My worst fears were realized, *the trap door had fallen*, and I was a prisoner in that horrible tomb.

Like a flash of lightning, the accumulated terror and danger of my position swept through my brain, and nearly frenzied with fright, I rushed up the stairs and exerted myself like a madman to raise the slab. My efforts were futile, and I turned in despair to sit down and reflect what was best to be done, when my foot struck the lantern, and it fell on the stone floor below, breaking it in a thousand pieces.

In an instant I was plunged in Cimmerian darkness, enclosed, walled up, in that living tomb, surrounded by the dead. My brain was whirling, and in an agony of terror, I shouted aloud for help, but frightened at the sound of my own voice, I paused, and listened with straining ears. Alas! not a sound could I hear—all was still—silent as the grave itself.

I at last thought if I could find my hammer and chisel, they might be of some service to me; at all events it would do no harm to try. And again descending into the tomb, I began to grope my way toward the place where I had left the body of Mary, stopping every few minutes to listen, holding my very breath.

Suddenly I heard, or fancied I did, the sound of long and suppressed breathing. I listened intently, my eyes dilating, and vainly endeavoring to peer through the awful gloom. Again I heard it, and this time more distinctly, accompanied by the rustle of cloth, and an irresolute, trembling footstep.

I was approaching from the direction in which I had desired to go. In vain I tried to cheat and deceive myself into the delusion that it was nothing but my imagination, that my fears and the shock I had received were deluding me; my ears could not be deceived, and I remained rooted to the spot, incapable of moving an inch from where I was standing.

I could hear the low, faint gasps, and fancied I could see some terrible form or denizen of the grave standing before me, and I exerted myself to the utmost to move out of its way, but my limbs refused their office. A cold perspiration was running off me in streams; my hair bristled with terror, and my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. The invisible object moved steadily on; I felt its breath on my cheek, and a cold, damp hand grasped mine, which sent a shiver cold as death to my heart. In a low, thrilling whisper, I heard my name breathed.

"Willie, s-p e-a-k t-o m e."

As if the whisper had broken some invisible spell, an unseen power which had bound me with fetters of steel, I released myself from its terrible grasp, and with a yell of terror, fled, I knew not whither. I remember of receiving a terrible shock, of falling heavily to the ground, and for hours I must have lain unconscious.

I was finally aroused by a light flashing in my face, and I saw that I was surrounded by friends. Again I fainted and when next I opened my eyes and gazed about me, I was lying in a bed that looked strangely familar, as well as the surrounding objects; and I at last recognized it as the room of my young and boyish days. At my bedside was my mother, and behind her, what did I see? Could I believe my own eyes? Was it a delusion? No, it was the form of Mary Howard, alive and well.

I was soon strong enough to hear the concluding portion of my adventure. The old sexton was the first who raised the alarm. After waiting hours he became alarmed, and raised the neighborhood, and in a body they proceeded to the chapel, forced open the door, entered, but could discover no trace of me.

It was finally suggested to search the vault, and they discovered me lying insensible on the floor, my head cut severely from a blow I received from the projecting edge of a coffin, and a few paces from me lay Mary Howard, likewise insensible, but breathing faintly. Aid was at once summoned, and we were carried to the open air. Mary recovered rapidly, but I had an attack of the brain fever, and my life was despaired of. I lived, however.

Mary told me that she was conscious all the while she lay in her coffin, and during the ceremony; that she knew when she was placed in the vault, and vainly tried to burst the bonds by which she was enthralled. She heard me forcing the lid, and when the trap door fell, and I dropped her body, the spell was broken. By a terrible effort she rose from her coffin, and endeavored to make herself known, nearly killing me from fright in the effort. I was the means of saving my darling from a terrible death, and now, in our happy home, surrounded by every comfort and luxury, we look back with gratitude and satisfaction to our night in the sepulchre.

To Marry or Not to Marry?

THE QUESTION HUMOROUSLY CONSIDERED.

"Cornelius O'Dowd," in the last number of *Blackwood*, discusses the question of marriage in a pleasant way. We cull a few passages:

Is life really life if one must pass it on the tight-rope? Is existence worth having, where it is eternally a question of balancing—swaying to this side, and bending to that?

Is it proven that all people have a vocation for marriage, and is conjugalism *per se* certain to requite those who, to attain it, must divide between two what they had already barely sufficient for one? These are the simple questions which we have no need of a philosopher to ask or answer for us. If one were simply to pronounce from what appears on the surface of life—and it is very hard to go deeper—we should say that the single people, especially the men, have the best of it. They are more in request among their friends, available for more attentions, and keep longer young than their married brethren.

The double-barreled egotism of marriage spoils many a good fellow, and destroys the charm of many a delightful woman. The firm, that terrible partnership, crops up at every moment, and routs that glorious spontaneity, that delicious irresponsibility, we once remembered.

I have no patience with those people who want to marry on what it is a puzzle to them to live singly upon. They must be moral, forsooth! at the cost of reducing some unhappy girl to drudgery, on the false pretence—for it is false—of loving her.

"Why can't they let it alone?" as the great master of common sense said of a less eventful contingency.

I have met more pleasant and companionable people among the single than the married; but there is a canting notion abroad that marriage is a sort of backbone for good behavior, and so the curate must be married, and the doctor ought to be married. I don't know how far the theory goes, or whether a lady's shoemaker should have a wife, but I'm sure her coiffeur ought.

But it is a mistake to suppose that marriage is a necessity, except to a three-volume novel. I am certain that a very large number of people are not made for that species of companionship. Mind, I am not enamored of Mormonism or Spiritual-wifery, nor have I the slightest sympathy with Agapemones. What I desire to insist on is, that our present-day civilization inculcates conjugalism too indiscriminately, and takes most unjustifiable means to support its position One of these, and the least commendable of all, is to disparage those who are called old maids. I have seen many a timid rider in a hunting-field jeered into riding at a fence that cost him a "cropper;" and I am convinced that many women are driven into marriage to escape the obloquy and sarcasm of belonging to the maligned category.

It is no exaggeration to say "maligned." I would ask any one who has seen much of life—who has, so to say, been a man of the world, watching its ways and studying its doings—I would ask of him has he ever met in any section of humanity greater kindliness, gentleness and patience than amongst these same old maids? Where has he found more hearty, genial, generous natures? where sound views of life disfigured by fewer prejudices? where more thorough charity in discussing the motives? where, in one word, less of those very attributes by which it has pleased the world to characterize this class? It is no part of my task to call witnesses to what I say; but one I will cite, because she eminently represented all that I have so feebly attempted to picture; and if her genius might seem to outshine the lustre of her personal qualities, it is only to those who had not the happiness—and it was a happiness—of her intimacy. I am talking of Miss Edgeworth, and it is well worth all the weight of the years it obliges to have met and known her.

I will not affirm that marriage could have spoiled such a nature, but I will say it could not have bettered it! Nor is it a small part of the matter that at eighty she was the guiding spirit, the delight and the charm of that family which derived glory from her name and happiness from her presence.

Is it to a class which numbers Miss Edgeworth and Miss Nightingale among its members women need shame to belong?

I have done. I will only add that, instead of heaping ridicule on the condition of unmarried women, and, out of sheer derision, driving them to accept anybody—anything—as husbands, let us accord them all the deference and regard we bestow on others; and let us not forget, in the presence of some "old maid" whose qualities of mind and nature have charmed us, and whose traces of beauty are not few nor faint, that if we do deem matrimony the great prize in life, it is a living shame to our sex that such a woman should be single.

If I have wandered from my text of "Marriages on Starvation Allowance," it is simply because I have not that overweening impression of conjugalism that I would recommend any one to face beggary to attain it, any more that I would advise a man to lay out his last shilling to buy a ticket in the lottery.

Brig. General Wellington H. Ent,

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It has been so much the habit of Radical orators and newspapers to make charges of disloyalty and other heinous sins against their political opponents, that we have been induced to publish from the work called the "History of the Pennsylvania Reserves," gotten up at the special instance and request of Gov. Curtin and other most "loil" people, a brief extract. If there is any more faithful and patriotic citizen, or one deserving more heartily an endorsement at the hands of the people than our candidate, we are free to say that we have not found him. Gen. Ent was wounded at Bethesda Church, and appointed a Brigadier General by brevet for meritorious and distinguished services on the battlefield. He holds no *honors* from the *safe* place in the quartermaster or pay departments. The regiment was honorably mustered out of service with its distinguished officers, in June, 1864.

Wellington H. Ent, Colonel of the Sixth, was born on the 18th of August, 1834, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. After receiving a primary education, he entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, in August, 1855, and graduated from that institution in June, 1858. Soon after his graduation he became a student at law in the office of Robert F. Clark, Esq. at Bloomsburg. He prosecuted his professional studies with great zeal; entered the law department of the University of Albany, in September, 1859, graduated in the summer of 1860 and in the same year commenced the practice of his profession in his native county.

H was appointed Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the staff of Major General Dana, commanding Ninth Division Pennsylvania Militia. Immediately after hearing that the rebels had attacked Fort Sumter, he reported to General Dana for duty, and on the 16th of April was directed to raise two companies of infantry in Columbia county. The companies were speedily organized, and reported for service, but owing to the great rush of volunteers at that time, but one of them was accepted.—After securing the command of this company for his friend, Dr. W. W. Rickets, Col. Ent accepted the First Lieutenancy for himself. This company, called "The Iron Guards," was uniformed at the expense of the citizens, and was kept at Bloomsburg under daily drill, until it was accepted into the service and ordered to Harrisburg. Upon the organization of the Sixth Reserve Regiment, it became company A; Captain Ricketts was elected Colonel of the Regiment, and Lieut. Ent was promoted to fill the vacancy, and was commissioned to rank as captain from the 28th of April, 1861.

Soon after the regiment arrived at Washington, in July, 1861, Captain Ent was detailed in command of an escort and guard to Major Myers, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, and made a tour up the Potomac from Washington to the headquarters of General Banks, near Frederick. On his return he was detailed, at the request of Major Myers, on duty with the signal corps, and assisted the Major to establish the signal camp of instruction at Georgetown. Subsequently he was placed in command of this camp, which became one of the permanent institutions of the army. General McCall, however, was unwilling to part with an officer of so much promise, without a strong effort to retain him in the Reserve Corps.—The General's repeated applications finally succeeded, and Captain Ent was ordered to return to his regiment. The progress he had made in acquiring a knowledge of the duties in the signal service had secured for him the command of the signal party which accompanied Sherman's expedition to Port Royal; he therefore reluctantly obeyed the order that remanded him to the command of his company, and forced him to relinquish a field in which he had already won the confidence of his supprior officers.

Captain Ent resumed his duties with his company a few days before the division was moved across the Potomac; was detailed on the staff of Colonel McCalmont, commanding the Third brigade, but General McCall again ordered him to his regiment, which was greatly in need of his presence, many of the officers being absent sick.

The battle of Drainesville occurred shortly after his return, in which Capt. Ent participated with distinction. He remained with his regiment in the regular routine of his duties, until August 7th, 1862, when he was detailed on recruiting duty by General Seymour, then commanding the division, with the hope, also, that his health, which had been greatly impaired, might be restored.

He proceeded to Harrisburg just before the army was ordered to evacuate Harrison's Landing. He remained there on duty until Pope's army was being driven from Bull Run to Washington. Hearing of this disaster, he determined to rejoin his old comrades at once, and participate in their glory and their suffering. Knowing the delay and difficulty attending a regular application, he sought and obtained the charge of some recruits to be sent to Alexandria, whom he hurried to their destination and turned them over to the officer in charge of Camp Distribution, and then proceeded to the front. Capt. Ent went to General Seymour and stated his desire to go on active duty with his regiment, and with the assent of his commander joined his old command just after it had passed through Washington to enter upon the Maryland campaign.

At the battle of South Mountain he was placed in command of two companies, with orders to charge against the enemy holding the summit on the extreme right of the line. Whilst those two companies were rapidly as possible toiling up the mountain side under a most terrific fire, three other companies were ordered to join them. With these five companies Capt. Ent completed the charge, routed the enemy in his front, and, with the First regiment on his left, rose to the summit, and opened a withering fire on the enemy's flank, which had the effect of assisting very materially in breaking the left flank of the rebel army. In this charge he lost one-third of his command, and received a slight bruise from a ball which had glanced from a rock.

At the battle of Antietam he fully maintained his reputation for skill and bravery, and was in a few days thereafter promoted to the majority of his regiment.

Late in November, 1862, when Col. Sinclair was assigned to the command of the brigade, the Lieutenant Colonel being unfit for duty, Major Ent assumed the command of the regiment, and on the 29th April, 1863, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, to rank from the 26th of November, 1862. On the 23d of July he was promoted to the Colonelcy, to rank from May 13th, 1863.

"Can't Sleep with the Whole Party."

We heard the following good joke related yesterday of a member of the Middleton club, of Cincinnati, at the New York Convention. It appears that he could not go with the club when it started, but following it a day or two afterward. Reaching the city in the night, and perferring to go to a hotel rather than hunt up the headquarters of the club at that late hour, he made his way to an uptown hotel. Of course it was crowded. But what seemed a wonder, there was one room unoccupied. To that the tired Cincinnatian was assigned, and was soon marshaled away thither by a bell boy. He was not a little dismayed to find the room to be about eight by ten feet, with a small window fronting on an unfathomable alley, its depths made vocal by a battalion of tomcats, and redolent with unnumbered smells. He at once objected to such quarters, and dispatched the bell boy after the clerk, who soon made his appearance.

"See here," said the Cincinnatian, "do you expect me to stay in this place all night?"

The clerk assured him that, in consequence of the crowded condition of the hotel, no better accommodation could be afforded him, although it would be a great pleasure on his part to give him the best room in the house. "And," added the clerk, by way of a clinching argument, "Gen. Grant slept in this room once when he visited the city."

The gentlemen from Porkoplis said he didn't care a continental as to that, but if Gen. Grant could stand it he supposed he could.

The clerk returned to the office, complimenting himself upon his strategy.—The guest retired to his bed, and in five minutes he was attacked by countless hosts of bed-bugs. Finding it useless to contend against such overwhelming numbers, he hastily attired himself and sought the office. "Why," said the astonished clerk, "I thought you were satisfied to stay in your room all night." "Now, look here," said the Cincinnatian, "I've got pluck enough to sleep where General Grant has slept, but I'll be eternally cussed if I can make up my mind to sleep with the whole Radical party."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION?—It seems that General Rosecrans, "Old Rosie," who got hurt some at Chickamanga, went on a "mission" lately to investigate the Southern Generals and to see for himself if these Generals were to be trusted and were truly in favor of the Union? Well, he was satisfied, it seems, with the loyalty of the Generals in question, and has reported to that effect. That being disposed of satisfactorily, we now propose that Admiral Semmes, or some other sound constitutional General of the South, undertake the mission of investigating Grant, Sherman, Butler, Logan, and other Generals of the North, and find out if they are to be trusted on this vital question of the Union. Meanwhile, we declare, and we are prepared to prove, that from General Lee to the most obscure General in the South, save Longstreet perhaps, there is not one that is not in favor of *the* Union, first, last and all the time, as the one vital want, wish and object of their prayers and hopes every day and hour of their lives. And we declare just as positively, and are prepared to demonstrate to the simplest comprehension, that from Grant down to Logan and Sickles, there is not a solitary General in the North now supporting Congress that is not in direct and deadly hostility to *the* Union, and working with all their might to utterly destroy it forever. True, they profess to be in favor of *a* "Union as it ought to be"—the absurd and impossible Union of Garrison and John Brown—a Union with negroes, where States no longer exist; but *the* Union—the Union of the Constitution—the Union we all lived under and were so proud of, and that half a million men believed they gave their lives for—for this Union Grant and all his Generals are committed against, and say it shall not be restored.

We repeat, let General Semmes come North and investigate the matter, and we pledge our head that he will find Grant and his Generals utterly disloyal, and not to be trusted for a moment on this vital subject of *the* Union.—*Day Book.*

THE Radical party is revolutionary, because it has dared, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, to exclude three States from the Union, and to deny to the people of those States all participation in the election of President, governing them by the bayonets of Federal soldiers, after having destroyed all civil government among them.

..Last year two Germans purchased eighty acres of land in southern Tennessee. This season they gathered strawberries enough from four acres of it to pay for the whole tract.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
THURSDAY, : : : : : SEPT. 17, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

FOR CONGRESS:
COL. JOHN P. LINTON, Johnstown.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.
FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

The *Tribune* rather gently blames the FREEMAN for publishing what it terms a private correspondence between Thomas A. Maguire Esq., and M. M. Adams, Esq. The correspondence may, for aught we know or care, have been confidential, though it does not appear so on its face. That is Mr. Adams' business, not ours.

In justice to Mr. A., however, we may say that he thought it proper to show the people what means are being used to defeat a gallant soldier for Congress. He believed, too, from the tenor of Maguire's letter, that it was to be followed by one of a still more degrading character to himself. Maguire says: "I will write you more at length when I hear from you." Who can doubt that the next letter would have contained a dishonorable proposal to Mr. Adams? And Mr. Adams would not risk further insult to his principles as a politician and his integrity as a man. In short, he regarded the writer as a conspirator with whom, as an honorable man, *he could have no confidential intercourse.*

Mr. Morrell knows his men well. He has surrounded himself by those whom the Radicals call "Old Portage Rail Road Robbers." Thomas A. Maguire had grown fat and corpulent on the crumbs that fell from the Democratic table, and when that table was removed he fell, like ripe fruit, by his own gravitation, into the extended arms of Mr. Morrell. He "took the bounty," receiving a clerkship at Washington, where he can write letters and speeches for his patron.

The Democrats never complained of his apostacy, for he cost them more than he was worth. But when he attempts to seduce honest Democrats, through the wealth and position of Mr. Morrell, we think, as Mr. Adams did, that he subjects himself to exposure as much as if he had written a letter suggesting murder or highway robbery.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The *Alleghanian* is unhappy in its working up of the fraudulent vote in the Centre district. It gives the Radical report of the testimony of John Casey, who *swore* that he was as ignorant as a "baste," that he could 'neither read nor write," and that he "voted Democratic." It will astonish one readers to know how a man who can neither read nor write knew whether he voted a Democratic ticket or not.

The *Alleghanian*, however, explains this. It says, this "forged naturalization paper was furnished him by one Mark Leddy, a Democrat, who took him to the polls and directed him how to act."

Now we shall state what the *Alleghanian* dare not deny. This Leddy is a leading Radical, and was on the stand at the Radical meeting in Ebensburg with Butcher Swope, the orater of the night, to confirm and enforce what Swope had to say about these same frauds.

If Leddy was a Radical when Casey voted, the vote of Casey was Radical, for he could neither read nor write. If he was not—if he was a Democrat, and committed this act of fraud and perjury—no wonder he threw himself, body and breeches, into the arms of the Radicals—no wonder he travels with Butcher Swope, as he is entirely unfit to associate with Democrats.

COPPERHEAD.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* calls Colonel Linton the Copperhead nominee. The editors of that sheet were called upon, *Over and Over*, (or Over & Brother, as they have it,) to defend their country. They most respectfully declined. Col. Linton went to the front—led his gallant regiment into the thickest of the fight—is dangerously wounded in the thigh, and brought home. Before his wound is entirely healed he returns to his post, is again in battle, and his gallant right hand, from wounds received in the conflict, hangs almost useless by his side. And this is what Radical sneaks call a "Copperhead."

The *Register* wants to know why the Democrats don't nominate soldiers in Democratic districts. We will answer this by stating that in Cambria county we have *three* soldiers on our county ticket, while the Radicals have none. So much for "Copperheads" and soldiers, Mr. *Register*.

AN EDUCATION IS A FORTUNE.—One of the best places to acquire a sound education is at the Normal School. Write for its circular. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

The Maine Election.

An election for Governor and members of Congress was held in Maine on Monday last, and the Radicals are exceedingly jubilant over the result, though exactly "where the laugh comes in" it is somewhat difficult to determine. True it is that the indications seem to be that they have carried the State by from 15,000 to 20,000, but they did the same thing in 1866 by a majority very little less than 28,000, and if they can stand such an immense falling off in two years and still find cause to rejoice, we are sure Democrats need not envy them such a small crumb of comfort. But we are told that the Radicals carried the State last year by less than twelve thousand majority. This is true enough, but only half the story. In 1867 the *liquor law* was the great issus both in Maine and Massachusetts. In the latter State the Radicals were defeated. In Maine their majority of 1866 was reduced 16,000. How silly, then, as the *Age* remarks, is this attempt to impose upon the public by measuring the great result of 1868 according to the vote on a local issue. If their *victory* in Maine is repeated all over the Union not *ten* States will be left to them.

We congratulate all true patriots on the result. It is the coming event of victory casting its glorious shadow before.

COFFEE--JELLY.

The *Alleghanian* charges the Democrats, in some district somewhere in the State, with forging naturalization papers, and, to give them age, coloring them with *coffee*.

The Radicals of this county are superior to the Democrats in inventive genius, and have adopted a simpler mode to accomplish the same result. They keep within the culinary department, but as coffee has become very dear under Radical rule, they use a foreign article of *Jelly* with which to commit their frauds upon the naturalization laws. But it won't do. Jelly papers won't save them, and the whole party will be pounded into a jelly in November next.

But the *Alleghanian* blinks the damnable frauds of its party here, which it cannot deny, and attacks a supposed fraudulent vote at Phillipsburg, put into the box through the directions of a Radical Butcher Swope stumper.

Radical Inventions.

The Democrats have fished up fifteen Union generals who, they say, will vote for Seymour. But two of them have publicly pronounced for Grant; one of the others is dead; one was punished by court martial; two never saw a battle, and five left the army in disgrace. Of the remaining four, no name has any weight but that of Slocum. It will not do for the coppers to count on soldiers' votes, unless they give that name to deserters and to such rebels as Wade Hampton, Kirby, Beauregard, and their fellows. The soldiers as a body are a unit for their commander. Some other game must be tried.—*North American.*

The above malignant slander of some of the best generals in the Union army, made its first appearance in the Philadelphia *North American*, a paper edited by Hon. Morton M'Michael, the Radical mayor of that city. It has, of course, been re-copied into every unscrupulous Radical sheet in the land. The only list which Democratic papers have published is the following, which contains the names of more than fifteen of our bravest and best officers in the war:

Democratic Generals.

Geo. B. M'Clellan,	L. H. Rousseau,
Don Carlos Buell,	Gershom Mott,
W. S. Rosecrans,	John A. M'Clernand,
Jeff. C. Davis.	G. W. Custer,
W. F. (Baldy) Smith,	Geo. W. Morgan,
Henry W. Slocum,	Rob't C. Buchanan,
Wm. B. Franklin,	Richard Coulter,
W. S. Hancock,	W. H. H. Davis,
Tom Ewing, jr.,	Joseph F. Knipe,
James B. Steedman,	Wm. B. M'Candless,
Peter Lyle,	O. B. Wilcox,
Gen. Ballier,	N. Martin Curtis,
H. Naglee,	Gordon Granger.

Will the *North American* print this list and point out the names of any two who have pronounced for Grant? Which one on the above list is dead? Nearly every one of them bears on his person marks of wounds received in the face of the enemy, but they all live, and to cast their votes for Seymour and Blair. What five or what one of them retired in disgrace? Who were court martialed? In his official capacity as Mayor, Mr. M'Michael has paid high honors to more than one of the gallant soldiers in this list, and yet party spirit induces him now to foully slander them. He has turned out more than once at the head of the civic authorities of Philadelphia to receive some of these very Generals, amid the grateful plaudits of the people. The chagrin which the Radicals experience in contemplating this list of Union heroes who are heartily engaged in the campaign for Seymour and Blair, prompts these unworthy assaults on them.

Without undertaking for one moment to disparage the soldiers who find it their duty to support the candidate of the Radical revolutionists, the Democrats proudly contrast the above glorious names with the Radical Generals in the following list:

Radical Generals.

Ben. Butler,	Dick Busteed,
N. P. Banks,	C. H. T. Collis,
James S. Brisbin,	Jim M'Neil,
Neal Dow,	Sam'l Burbridge,
Dick Franchot,	Bill Turchin,
Chas. Van Wyck,	B. Hunter,
Carl Shurz,	R. C. Schenck,
Julius White,	R. K. Scott,
A. Willich,	J. Kilpatrick,
Jno. W. Geary.	Dan'l Sickles,
Jas. S. Negley.	John A. Logan,
H. L. Cake,	

If the Radicals are satisfied with the comparison, we shall not enter into controversy with them. The *Tribune* some time ago triumphantly asked what soldiers will vote for Seymour and Blair. The two lists above may afford a satisfactory index to the soldiers who support the respective candidates for President.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

..Five hundred ladies on horseback formed part of a Democratic procession lately, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Political and New Items.s

..The charter election in Alton, Illinois on Tuesday week, resulted in a Democratic victory, and the vote shows Democratic gains.

..In 1864 Grant said his tastes did not lead him to the Presidency. It is safe to inquire, do not Grant's "tastes" rather lead him to the bar?

..The public debt has been increased more than FORTY-TWO MILLIONS of dollars in twelve months. Can this be ciphered away in a Radical "campaign document?"

..The negro murderer, Alfred Alexander, now in prison in Philadelphia for murder, has been again respited by Gov. Geary. His color will probably save his neck.

..The negro supposed to be guilty of rape on Mrs. Wildman, of Brookfield, on the 4th instant, and which resulted in her death, was arrested in New Haven, Conn., on Sunday last.

..One of the negro Senators of Louisiana had a street fight with another of his color last week. The cause of the quarrel dates from six years ago, when the Senator was in the poor house.

..The scene of all the romances about outrages in the South, is laid afar off, in Tennessee, or Mississippi, or away in Texas. We dont't hear of any thing of the sort in Virginia. That is too near home.

..A recent improvement in safety valves not only allows the escape of steam when the limit of pressure is reached, but when the water in the boiler gets too low it opens a valve and floods the fire with water.

..A man in San Francisco has accomplished the feat of riding horseback three hundred miles in fifteen consecutive hours, on a wager of $2,500. It is called the greatest feat of horsemanship ever accomplished.

..A German of Chicago offers to bet eight puncheous of wine, worth $2,000, that Grant will carry Chicago.—*Tribune.* Another German offers to bet that Grant can drink the "eight puncheons" before he is elected.

..United States sixes (five twenties) sell for less in the markets of the world than Prussian, Russian, Moorish and Brazilian fives. Why? Because the country can't carry $3,000,000,000 of debt and the loil leeches too.

..It has cost the people about $2,500 since the war for each negro that has been made a voter for the benefit of the Radical party. White laboring men in the North work five days for themselves and one for the negro, each week.

..Amos Andrews, of Lowell, who is 77 years old, has been a chronic hermit for twenty-five years. He dwells in solitude on a 100 acre mountain, some 300 or 400 feet high, which is called by his name, and cultivates there fruit and maple orchards.

..Andrew Lacy, a well-known negro living in Marton, Ark., at one time acted with the Radical party, but, having become ashamed of his associaton and disgusted with carpet-baggers, changed to be a Democrat, for which reason his house was set on fire and burned down. Let us have peace.

..A disturbance occurred on the afternoon of the 11th inst, in the Cincinnati rail mill, corner of Parson and Front streets, between John Thompson and John Kember, when Thompson snatched a red hot iron rod, about six feet long, and ran it through Kember's body, killing him instantly. Thompson was arrested.

..The Hon. Wm. Jessup died at his residence in Montrose, on Friday last, at the age of seventy-one years. Judge Jessup, for a long time, held the position of District Judge, and was highly esteemed for the ability and impartiality of his judicial decisions. He was once a candidate for the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, but was not elected.

..In Kansas City, Mo., they have a fellow-citizen who is one hundred and seventeen years old. He is an old trapper, and his name is Ferlance. Only think of it; he was twenty-five years old when the Declaration of Independence was made, and sixty-four at the battle of New Orleans, in which he took part under Old Hickory Jackson.

..A correspondent writing from Ohio, says: "The Hon. Henry Stanbery, late Attorney General of the United States, although in feeble health, has signified his intention of taking the stump for the candidates of the New York Convention. The State Central Committee have already announced him for an address at Lancaster on Saturday, September 26."

..Bonner, of the *Ledger*, says if the Republican party don't make more of Hiram Sammy Grant than he (Bonner) did out of the biography written by the old man, (Grant's father,) they will have made a bad investment. He paid the old man a good round sum for that biography, yet somehow or other it not only did not increase the circulation of the paper, but actually reduced it.

..If it is true, as the Radicals say, that the South was never in such condition of anarchy as now, then their pet scheme of re-negro reconstruction is a failure, since its avowed object was to provide "adequate protection for life and property" in those States. If it has not done this it is a failure, isn't it? Nail 'm with this the next you hear them talking about the outrages of the South.

..Great excitement was created in Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, by the discovery of a fiendish outrage on a highly respectable young lady of that city, by a negro. The negro was arrested shortly after the commission of the outrage, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the authorities could protect the scoundrel from the fury of the excited people. He was finally committed to jail to await trial.

..The St. Louis *Times* says, and every one knows that Frank Blair was nominated for the Speakership of the Thirty-seventh Congress by the "loil" John Hickman, and supported by Bingham, Colfax, Conkling, Kelly, Lovejoy, Sherman and forty-three others, on the first ballot, when his name was withdrewn. These same Radicals now vie with each other in deprecating the election of Blair because he is a "rebel and traitor."

..The howling dervishes of the Radical party, a few months ago, proposed to appeal to the country on the impeachment question. We never hear a word of impeachment from the Radicals now a days. Are they ashamed of it.

..Colonel J. J. Connor has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Schuylkill and Lebanon District in this State. That makes the Radical "Cake all dough" in the Tenth District. Colonel Connor will be elected by a handsome majority.

..A man forty-five years of age was found lying across a fence about a mile south of Alton, Illinois, on the 7th, dead. It is supposed that he attempted to cross the fence and his foot slipped, throwing him on the fence and knocking him out of breath. The position in which he was placed on the fence prevented his recovering a perpendicular position, and consequently strangulation ensued, which produced death. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from accident.

..When General Rosecrans' army was afflicted with scurvy, an appeal was made to the Governors of the Northern States for fresh vegetables. All of them except Seymour responded by referring the subject to the several Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Governor Seymour sent one hundred and fifty barrels of potatoes and fifty barrels of onions raised on his own farm. The account from which we condense this statement, says they were the only vegetables received before the army marched. Comment is unnecessary.

Terrible Earthquake in Peru.

The Guiding Star, from Aspinwall, brings the New York *Evening Telegram* thr following:

On the 13th ult., a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby *thirty thousand lives* and property valued at three hundred million of dollars were destroyed. A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and the sea was terribly agitated, and flooded the land for a great distance.

Arequipa City, of 35,000 inhabitants, has passed away, scarcely a vestige of it being left. Only four hundred lives were lost here. Arica, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, leaying not a house standing. Five hundred perished here.

Tidal waves forty feet high rolled with a terrific roar on shore, carrying ships further on land than ever before known. The United States storeship Fredonia was capsized and all on board lost. The Fredonia had $1,800,000 worth of naval stores. The vessel was rolled over and smashed to atoms. The United States steamer Watere was carried half a mile inland and left high and dry. Only one sailor was drowned. Owing to the great distance, she never can get afloat again. The Peruvian corvette America was also carried ashore, and thirty-three were drowned from her. The American merchantman Rosa River, the English ship Chancellor, and the French bark Edwards were also lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moquega, Lerumba and Pisaqua are all utterly destroyed. Over six hundred perished at Iquique. The American merchants lost heavy, nearly all being totally ruined. The towns of Igarra, San Pablo, Atuntogui and Imantad are in ruins. Where Cotacachi formerly stood it is now a lake. The populations of the above named towns are almost entirely destroyed. Pacho, Puellars and Cachignania are also destroyed. The dead are so numerous that the surviving inhabitants have been forced to fly from the stench of the putrifying bodies.

In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt, but no damage was done.

Letters from Quito, dated the 19th ult., announce that earthquakes continue at intervals of a few hours.

The President has issued a proclamation to the people to come forward and help the sufferers.

PLANCHETTE.—The *Freemen's Journal*, of last week, comes out hard upon the "devilties" of Planchette. It says: "It is very evident that this planchette is but a new phase of the table tipping rascality—that is fraud except where diabolical, and diabolical where not humbug. It is most dangerous to meddle with what are called the obscure powers of nature. It is seldom any one does so without damage to body, or mind, or to soul—generally the damage extends to all three. We earnestly advise and entreat all our friends and readers, whether Catholic or not, to let alone table-tipping, spirit mediums, planchette and all other silly devilties, by which the lost angels seek to fool and perplex the human race."

DR. S. I. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and General Debility. For several years I have been urged by kind friends, who have used, and been benefitted by, my Life Syrup, to put it up for general sale; but few know the large expense, now that the country is flooded with Patent Medicines, which attend the same. For years past I was reluctant to do so, as the capital required would be large, and I did not wish to curtail the operations of my Venetian Liniment business. But, thanks to the generous public, who have appreciated my Venetian Liniment, I am now able to do so without any detriment to my large business in that medicine. The foundation of my success I attribute to attending to the manufacture of every drop myself, and shall do the same in regard to my Pulmonic Syrup. The Ingredients are perfectly harmless, but act on the Lungs and Liver with astonishing effect. Price 75 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York, near Jersey City Ferry. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers. [Sept.2. 1m.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Is the best article ever known to
RESTORE GRAY HAIR
TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.
It will prevent the Hair from falling out. Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin as others!
OUR TREATISE ON THE HAIR
SENT FREE BY MAIL.
R. P. HALL & CO, Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs,
For sale by all druggists. [sep.17.-1m.

OUR NEW FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug.20.-1y.

TO GOOD TRUSTY AGENTS we will guarantee $50 per week and expenses. For particulars address G. W. JACKSON & Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Salesmen to travel for a Manufacturing Company and sell by sample. Good wages are guaranteed. Address, with stamp, H. D. HAMILTON & CO., No 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED $175 a month to sell the GENUINE ORODE HUNTING CASED WATCHES, best imitation gold watches made. Price $15. Great inducements to agents. Address Orodie Watch Co., Boston, Ms.

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.
Hundreds of articles for families at One Dollar each. New Fall Circular now ready. Checks 10 cts. each, describing article. Great inducements to Agents. STOCKMAN & CO., 84 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

M. L. OATMAN,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell
THE UNEQUALLED
METROPOLITAN OIL!!

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Lloyd, late of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
AUGUSTUS CRAVER, }
ABNER LLOYD, } Adm'rs.
Susquehanna Tp., Sept. 2, 1868.-3t.*

W. F. ALTFATHER,
MANUFACTURER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
PLUG AND FINE CUT
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.
AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 N. Front Street, Philadelphia. [sep.2. 1y.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY!
THE NEXT EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at HARRISBURG on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 29th and 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d, 1868.
Catalogues of Premiums can be had and information given upon application to the Secretary, at Harrisburg. The PREMIUM LIST has been enlarged, and is a very liberal one.—Excursion tickets will be sold by the principal Railroads leading to Harrisburg, and freight at reduced rates.
A. BOYD HAMILTON, Pres't.
A. B. LONGAKER, Sec'y. sep.2. 4t.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.
Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1868.-tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!
Will be sold at a great sacrifice, if sold soon, a number of
THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS,
POINTS and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS.
COME AND SEE, FARMERS,
and you cannot fail to purchase.
Ebensburg, July 30, 1868. E. GLASS.

THE MERCHANTS'
PROTECTIVE UNION
MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.
THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume:
THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.
The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.
By aid of the Mercantile Reference Register, business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above-named territorial limits.
On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the Monthly Chronicle, containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the Mercantile Reference Register.
Price of The Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register, fifty dollars, ($50,) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.
Holders of five $10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.
All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2566,) New York.
Sept(mber 17, 1868.-9m.

The Last Discovering Success.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.
HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish
COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,
of the latest and most approved patterns, THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.
The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.
Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.
Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.
☞The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.
OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

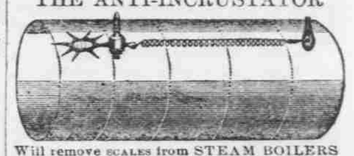
MOUNT PLEASANT FARM FOR SALE.—This Farm, situated in Derry township, Westmoreland county, contains 143 ACRES, 50 Acres of which are covered with excellent timber, the balance being in a good state of cultivation and well fenced. The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also, a good ORCHARD on the farm. The land is well watered with never-failing springs, one of which is within two rods of the house. The entire Farm is underlaid with coal.
This property is located three miles from the Borough of Latrobe, two miles from Derry Station, and four miles from St. Vincent's College and St. Xavier's Academy. For further particulars call on or address
Sept.2.-3t. J. M. HUGHES, Latrobe.

IF YOU WANT the best Cooking or Parlor Stove made in the world, go to HUNTLEY'S and get *Spear's Anti-Duster.*

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!
USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
☞Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [je.11,'68.-1y.

AMERICAN
Anti-Incrustation Company's Office,
No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR



Will remove SCALES from STEAM BOILERS and keep them CLEAN, render the Boiler less liable to EXPLOSION, AND CAUSING A GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.
These INSTRUMENTS have been in SUCCESSFUL use during the last TWO YEARS in many of the LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS of Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, from which the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of their WONDERFUL SAVING OF FUEL AND LABOR have been received
☞PARTIES having BOILERS would do well to call at the office and examine testimonials, etc. JOHN FAREIRA, Pres't
EZRA LUKENS, Sec'y and Treas. [ju.4. 3m.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh, Aug. 18th, 1868.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JAMES HENRY, of Gallitzen, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, in Holliday-burg, before John Brotherline, Register, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Aug. 27.-4t. U. S Marshal, as Messenger.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,
HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.
Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

THE HOUSEHOLD GAS MACHINE,
FOR SUPPLYING
Dwellings, Stores, Factories, Churches and Public Buildings with Gas!
GENERATES GAS WITHOUT FIRE OR HEAT.
The simplicity and ease with which this Machine is managed, as also its economy and great merit, recommends it to public favor. Call and see machine in operation at the store.
MANUFACTURER AND SOLE AGENT,
DAVID JONES,
TIN FURNISHING STORE, No. 733 GREEN ST.,
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. PHILA.
August 20, 1868.-3m.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to
B. & C SHIELDS.
Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868.-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, situate in Chest town-hip, Cambria county, 4 miles from Carrolltown and 6 miles from Chest Springs. The Farm consists of 65 ACRES, of which 20 Acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well timbered with marketable lumber. There is a comfortable Frame House and a Barn on the premises, besides a young and thrifty orchard of choice fruit trees. There are also a never-failing spring of pure water and other conveniences on the land. The property will be sold on fair terms and an indisputable title will be given. For further information apply to N. D EASTMAN.
Chest Tp., July 9, 1868.-tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND situated in Chest township, Cambria county, within two miles of St. Augustine, containing 25 ACRES, about 20 of which are cleared, with a good House and Barn and a thriving orchard and excellent water on the premises. The land is productive, in good repair and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. John Douglass or J. J. Burns, Esq., St. Augustine.
CATHARINE DOUGHERTY.

JOHN CROUSE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES
AND LIQUORS.
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.
The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.
☞Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 17, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

No one ever regretted having obtained a good education. Every young person can get an education by attending the State Normal School at Edinboro.

Democratic Meetings in Cambria County.—The following named gentlemen have been selected by the Chairman of the County Committee to address the Democracy at the times and places indicated below:

Messrs. Pershing, Scanlan and Sechler, at Belsano at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Monday next, Sept. 21st.

Messrs. Easly, Oatman and Tierney, at St. Nicholas at 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, Sept. 22d.

Messrs. Linton, Shoemaker and Scanlan, at Carrolltown on Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Sechler, Oatman, Tierney and Easly, at Plattville at 2 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, Sept. 23d.

Messrs. Shoemaker, Oatman and Scanlan, at Glosser's, on Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at 7 p. m.

Messrs. Easly, Scanlan and Tierney at A. Leiden's at 3 p. m. on Thursday, Sept. 24th.

Messrs. Oatman, Shoemaker and Tierney, at Fallen Timber on Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 7 p. m.

Messrs. Rose, M'Laughlin and Tierney, at St. Augustine, on Friday, Sept. 25th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Sechler, Rose and Easly, at Chest Springs at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, Sept. 26th.

Messrs. M'Laughlin, Rose and Shoemaker, at Loretto, on Saturday, Sept. 26th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Rose, Scanlan and Tierney, at Hemlock, on Monday, Sept. 28th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Oatman, Sechler and M'Laughlin, at Wilmore on Tuesday, Sept. 29th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Scanlan, Tierney and Sechler, at Rager's, at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Messrs. Pershing, Shoemaker, Rose and M'Laughlin, at Fairview at 7 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Messrs. Oatman, Scanlan and Tierney, at Munster at 7 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Sept. 30th.

Messrs. Sechler, Shoemaker and Rose, at Summerhill, on Friday, Oct. 2d, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Shoemaker, Rose and M'Laughlin, at Summit on Saturday, Oct. 3d, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. M'Laughlin, Rose and Tierney, at Gallitzin, on Saturday, Oct. 3d, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Capt. H. D. Woodruff, Chairman of County Committee, John Fenlon, John S. Rhey and R. L. Johnston, Esq'rs., will be present at such of these meetings as business and other appointments will permit.

Grand Exhibition!—Wednesday afternoon of last week was the time fixed for the holding of a Radical meeting in this place. Our Radical friends assembled opposite Foster's hotel, and organized by appointing John Williams, Esq., President, with the usual member of *Vices*, of which the party has plenty.

The meeting, though not so large as the Democratic meeting of the night previous, was respectable in point of numbers. It was addressed by Harry White and S. Singleton, Esqs., in rather temperate language, and adjourned shortly before nightfall.

It was followed by a spectacle, the like of which has never heretofore been witnessed in Ebensburg. Shortly before dusk a special train arrived from Johnstown, bringing some four hundred passengers. Of these a large number were uniformed with caps and green capes, and were called the "Tanner's Club," or Morrell's *infantry*, from the fact that they were generally under 21 years of age.

After dark these boys paraded the streets in tolerable order, carrying lighted lamps, looking quite picturesque, and attracting the attention of nearly all the children in town. This party swallowed up the meeting, for though it organized, everything was "confusion worse confounded" until the Morrell party left. The "Tanners," in knots of two or three, ran about the town, singing and hallooing. The speakers, a pair of fallen preachers, bellowed at the tops of their voices to an inattentive and noisy crowd, while they were constantly interrupted by vocal and instrumental music, hurrahing and swearing.

A large number had by this time become intoxicated, and to preserve the decency of the town, and prevent further violence, our worthy Radical Burgess ordered the public houses to be closed, which, no doubt, hastened the departure of these disciples of the "God and Morrell-ity" party.

As it was, their *prestige* was much impaired. Some were unable to "fight it out" on their "line" of march, while others, like the foolish virgins, were without oil in their lamps.

The next morning showed nothing but the platform, and two vessels partially filled with whiskey, which latter shows that they have left some of their *spirit* among their Ebensburg friends.

This Radical demonstration is over, and we submit to the Democrats and Republicans who witnessed it, whether it or the Democratic meeting of the night previous did most to elevate and improve the mind, and fit the audience for that most important of all duties, that of casting an intelligent vote? We know they will, without distinction of party, agree with us that at the Democratic meeting the appeals were made to reason, while at the Radical meeting the appeals were only to the feelings and passions of the excited listeners.

Stolen Horse and Thief Captured.—Maj. R. Ryckman and Capt. A. Row, of Johnstown, reached our town, at an early hour on Tuesday morning last, in quest of a valuable bay mare which had been stolen from Mr. J. J. Fox, residing near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, on Sunday night previous, and which had passed through Johnstown on Monday in possession of the thief. After reconnoitering about town for a short time, Messrs. Ryckman and Row closed in upon the thief and mare at the Mountain House, where the gentleman had taken quarters for the night, and in an hour or two the entire party were on the return trip to Westmoreland county. The thief, who is quite a young man and evidently very green in the business, registered his name as Maxwell, but his true name is known to be Davis. The mare is probably worth two hundred dollars, but will cost the thief much more in penal servitude than that before he gets through with the "little unpleasantness."

Eyre & Landell, 4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, are now offering a large stock of Fall Goods to purchasers. This is an old established and reliable Dry Goods House. Read advertisement.

Brief Mention.—The *Triduum*, or three days devotion peculiar to the Catholic faith, will be commenced at the church in this place, on Sunday 27th inst. Several clergymen from abroad will be in attendance to assist the resident pastor, and the services will consist of meditations in the morning, conference at 3 o'clock p. m., and sermon at 7 o'clock in the evening.——Parties in search of a dappled gray mare, alleged to have been stolen from near Blairsville, were in our town on Monday, but failed to come up with the stolen animal.——The freight engine "Tuscarora," on the Broad Top Railroad, exploded its boiler near Saxton, on Friday evening last, instantly killing John Dumphy, the engineer, James Clark, fireman, and two other gentlemen named James and Prince.——Two Frenchmen, names unknown, were struck by an engine Friday last whilst walking on the track, between Tyrone and Spruce Creek, and were both seriously injured.——The house of Thomas Estep, in Juniata township, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night last, with all its contents. Loss about $1,100.——A wild cat measuring four feet from tip to tip, was killed in Huntingdon county, on the 4th inst.——An old bachelor named Jacob Shaffer, living alone near McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, was found dead in his bed, on the 8th inst. He is believed to have been kicked by one of his horses on the Saturday previous, and died from the effects of the wounds.——Jacob Royer, a wealthy citizen of Centre county, committed suicide on Sunday week.——Fred. C. Merklin, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., probably a brother of the young man who recently met such a tragic death in Altoona, was killed on the Pa. Railroad, near Mount Joy, on Friday last, while on his way to attend a celebration of the American Mechanics at Lancaster.——The New Castle *Champion* says: "The *Cambria Freeman* has a komic kuss korrespondent—K. K. K.—who signs himself P. V. Nasby, Jr." That's so Brother Benton, and he's more kussedly komic this week than ever. May he be long with us.

Court Proceedings.—We give below a brief synopsis of the business disposed of in Court last week:

Com. vs. Peter McGough, Patrick Carney, Edward McGlade and John Rider. First count, disturbance of public meeting of School Directors; second count, assault and battery. Not guilty.

Com. vs. Stephen Beals. Indictment—Larceny. Found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and undergo one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Com. vs. John Broderick. First count, assault with intent to commit rape; second count, assault and battery. Defendent guilty on second count and not guilty on first.—Sentenced to fine of $5 and cost.

Com. vs. James Fowler. Malicious mischief in stoning a passenger train. Defendent pleads guilty and submits. Sentenced to fine of $50 and costs and three months in jail.

Com. vs. Edward Thompson. Assault and battery with intent to ravish, and assault and battery. Not guilty.

Com. vs. Patrick Markey. Assault and battery. Guilty, and pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Com. vs. Daniel McDade. Obtaining goods under false pretenses. Not guilty, but pay costs.

Com. vs. David McDevitt. Cruelty to animals. Not guilty, but pay costs.

Wm. Smith vs. Wm. Glasgow. Appeal, Jury find for Plaintiff $66.64.

Richard and Alice Hughes vs. Ephraim Crum. Replevin, Jury find for Plaintiff's $41.60.

Chilly Weather.—The past few days have been cold, raw and disagreeable, and the indications are that we will have many more of the same sort ere there is any change for the better. Stoves have been brought into requisition, and the genial heat produced is found to be very pleasant. In fact, warm weather on the mountains has about run its course, and it is time for people to prepare for the long and dreary winter season coming on apace. And here let us say, that if any of our readers want to buy a heating or cooking stove of the most improved pattern they will find an excellent assortment at the great stove, hardware, tinware and grocery depot of Geo. Huntley, who is one of the most extensive and liberal dealers in his line in Cambria county.

Editorial Change.—Col. P. Donan, until recently principal editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Vindicator*, has connected himself with the editorial department of the New York *Metropolitan Record*, and if there ever was anything lacking in the conduct of the latter paper, it will be fully made up by the acquisition of such a brilliant, out-spoken, witty, talented and uncompromising Democratic writer as Col. Donan. If any of our readers wish to subscribe for a newspaper that has the courage, ability and disposition to tell the truth plainly, fearlessly and unequivocally, now is the time above all others to subscribe for the *N. Y. Metropolitan Record*.

Demorest's Monthly.—This Magazine well deserves its great and increasing patronage. It is such a work as a man need not be afraid of introducing into his house. Though fashionable, it is not frivolous. On the contrary, it is full of sound sense, useful information and vigorous, high-toned thought. There is more for the money than in any other two Magazines, and the quality is as good as the quanity is generous. Surprise your wife, sister or daughter, with a year's subscription, as a birthday, Thanksgiving or Christmas gift. It will pay well for the investment. W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, N. Y. $3.00 per year.

Little Brick.—A new and profusely illustrated Democratic Campaign paper, got up expressly for the Presidential Campaign. "It's Red Hot" and full of life, and fully equal to the famous "*La Crosse Democrat*" in sharp and spicy editorials, and side-splitting Political Caricatures of the "Jacobins" &c. This is a purely White Man's Paper, and every man who hopes for the downfall of Radicalism should have this wonderful "Little Brick." Terms only 25 cts per 6 months. Specimens 5 cts. Address Little Brick, Alton, Ill.

Smash Up at Cresson.—Two freight trains collided at Cresson, on Monday night, in consequence of a switch having been misplaced, and no less than eighteen cars are said to have been demolished and piled up in promiscuous confusion. An engineer named Brown was slightly injured by jumping from his engine, but all other persons connected with the train escaped unhurt. The wreck was promptly cleared away and did not interfere with the operations of the road.

The Pressure Removed.—Among our business men dullness in trade seems to have about culminated, and things begin to wear a brighter aspect. About the long established and uniformly cheap dry goods and grocery emporium of Hal. Shoemaker & Co. is this particularly the case. New goods and low prices are winning cards at all times, and Harry seems to hold a full hand.

Johnstown Letter.

WRITTEN BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

Mr. Editor—The political *champagne* is progressing and so is Grant *whiskey*, judgin' from our meetin' on last Saturday nite. We sanctified the new town hall that nite for the fust time and there was a great deal of *spirit* manifested. The copperheads had a tremenjus mass meetin' the same nite on the Public Square addressed by Mr. Boyer, a Congressman from Norristown, and that made us fairly bile over with rage. As I am head-centre here, (the same that Mr. Maguire is at Washington City and Mr. McDonald at Ebensburg,) they was all a runnin' to me to know what to do. So I ses, "Boys, git out your lights and let's have a hurra!" One mulatto boy sed he was tew tired. Ses I, "your paid for it, so pitch in," and then they all pitched in. We got up a meetin' and declared our principles and then put forth our plans. Our principles are these: we want every man to think as he darn'd pleases on all political questions, *provided* he thinks as we do. If he don't, he's a cussed copperhead, and we have no mercy on them. I heard one of our women say *when she seed a copperhead she could hardly keep her hands off of it, she got so excited.* Our second principle is that an Injin is better than one of our own race, and a nigger is better than an Injin. Our third plank in the platform is tew pay the rich bondholder in gold and the poor soldier in greenbacks. Our fourth principle is to run the printin' machines at Washington City, and print greenbacks to spend in carrin' this election, and to cheat all we can every way possible. Them's our principles. Our plans is to have the General Conference to grant us privilege to hold a large number of camp meetin's all through the county. This we call "swingin' round the circle." Consequently we picked three hundred men and boys, which we call the floatin' populashun, to go round to these meetin's. When we take them to Richland we call them the "loil Richlanders," "The bone and sinew of Yoder township," and so on. Now if we hold nine of these meetin's it will appear like twenty-seven hundred voters, all red or black Republicans. We know it don't make a single vote more, but we like noise and parade, "fuss and feathers." We won't take the "mulatto Boys" to Blacklick, though they are weak in the knees and can't stand fatig. But we will take the "young Diggers," who can live on *roots*, and, with a keg of Grant whiskey along, we can keep up the *spirit*, "away out in the wilderness." We have lots of money, and if we run out, all we have tew do is tew rite to the head-center at Washington City and start the machine, You may ask "where on earth did you fix up these principles and plans?" Now, if you go along Clinton street you will see above the door at Suppe's Hall a pine box, with a muslin skin on, and these words printed onto it: "*Head and Quarters of the Grant and Hellafax Club.*" I am the head, the five Lieutenants are the fore Quarters. The *Rump's* at Washington. We meet here every nite. We was a goin' to adopt a constitushun, but I told them if the General Government could get along without a *constitushun*, I thought we could. So the 5th Lieutenant moved "*that we dispense with all constitushuns, laws and order,*" which was carried unanimously without a dissentin' voice but two. We called them cussed copperheads for not thinkin' as we did, and we run 'em out of the wigwam. It was in this hall that we planned these religious revival meetin's up north, which we will carry out, if the copperheads don't make it tew hot for us up there. These meetin's will be addressed by a *white* and a *black* man. We couldn't get an Injin too go along. The plaguy Digger's are too sassy tew mix with the black niggers. We hired a school-master from Wilmore, tew come down tew make a speech on Saturday nite, when we sanctified the new Hall, and he was brim full, but the cars bein' late, he exploded near the Company's store, and the remains can be seen tew this day. O, Gallaher! but there was a scatterment of abolishun ideas, black, red, white and blue. If the angels "desired to look into" politics, they would see many a loathsome sight of which poor human natur ought tew be ashamed too, but you know what political excitement will do. When the niggers was expelled from the Georgia Legislatur, the man that opens our meetins with prayer swore most desperately, till I got ashamed and told him that he ought to mind what the bibel said that "out of the same mouth shouldn't proceed blessin' and cursin'." He sed that was d—d true, but it was a d—d shame to expel them niggers. We got him coaxed up to close the meetin' with prayer, when we adjourned. The reason we got him tew pray is because he's the best man among us. Our meetins has demolalized us greatly.

Your's in the Wool,

Nasby, Jr.

Found!—A silver watch was found under a plank on the pavement at or near Linton's hotel in this place, during the session of Court. The owner, by giving the number or other satisfactory description, can have it by paying for this notice to the editor of the Freeman. The watch was found by Thos. Clernan, an honest Irishman, in the presence of Messrs. George Scale, John Porter, Chas. Cooney, Hugh Devvers and John O'Brien, who desire, like honest men, that it shall be returned to its rightful owner.

Good Habits.—Nothing is more deserving of commendation in young or old than good habits. They tend to the ennobling of the human race, and the adornment of the character and person. Not strictly in this sense may be cousidered the "habits" sold at the great New York Clothing Hall of L. Cohen & Bro., Parke's new building, Main street, Johnstown, although they add adornment and comfort to the person and bring satisfaction and save money to the wearer.

Ladies old, young, homely, or with features fair, will find goods of all kinds fit for them to wear, of fabrics perfect and of styles that will compare with any like assortment here, there or anywhere, at the dress and dry goods store of Leopold Mayer, on the great leading thoroughfare, and not far from the Johnstown Market Square, in Parke's famous Hall, where there's goods enough for all who for bargains at any time will call.

Go to M. L. Oatman's to buy your groceries, flour, &c. He undersells all the rest. He sells to everybody, because he sells cheap. Quick sales and small profits is his motto. He began with this motto, and intends carrying it out. Every person should buy from him who wants to buy cheap. The Metropolitan Oil is pronounced the best in use. Every person uses it. It is safe and cheap, and sold here only by M. L. Oatman.

Eastward Bound.—Our genial, sociable friend, J. Patton Thompson, was on a visit to his many friends here away this week, but has since departed for his home in Philadelphia, and we are inclined to the opinion that a huge stock of handsome goods of all kinds will soon greet the numerous patrons of the Thompson store in this place. Look out for them, as Joe buys right and Jim sells right.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Johnstown, Sept. 15, 1868.

Dear Freeman—The Democratic meeting which was held on the Public Square on Saturday evening last was one of the largest ever assembled in this place. John Flanagan, Esq., presided. The meeting was opened by Col. John P. Linton, in a few appropriate remarks, at the conclusion of which he introduced Hon. B. M. Boyer, of Norristown, Pa., who made an eloquet and forcible speech. He was followed by Joseph Keener, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., who addressed the meeting in German, and the applause that greeted him evinced that it was fully appreciated. At the close of Mr. Keener's speech, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the speakers and three more for the whole Democratic ticket.

The Radicals held a meeting on the same evening in the new Town Hall on Canal street, where they succeeded, often sending the "Tanners" club, preceded by the Johnstown Silver Band, through the town, in stiring up a few of the faithful. It was addressed by John M. Kennedy, Esq., of Philadelphia, and James B. Belford, Esq., of the State, of Indiana.

The Democratic reading room, which I noticed last week as being in projection, has been opened over Mr. Jacob Holtzworth's saloon on Main street.

The show window in the millinery store of Miss Mary Parke, on Clinton street, caught fire last night about half past nine o'clock. Everything contained in the window, to the amount of about $100, was destroyed. The fire was doubtless communicated from the gas-light.

Considerable rain has fallen in this vicinity during the past week.

Yours. &c., Wisp.

Wilmore, Sept. 12, 1868.

Dear Freeman—A Seymour and Blair Club was formed and fully organized here to-night by electing E. D. Evans President, David Skelly and Anthony Long Vice Presidents, and William Flinn Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting in a lucid and eloquent manner, after which about one hundred joined the Club, which has adopted as its motto "Seymour and Blair, the Union and the Constitution, and Victory Forever."

Wm. M'Enrue, Esq, was called on to address the meeting amid the most terrific cheers. Mac. is one of our home-made orators, but we must say that he handled the subjects, involved in this campaign with ability and spoke in strong terms condemnatory of the Radical policy. Upon the conclusion of Mr. M'Enrue's speech the President was again invited to address the meeting. The moment he rose to speak it was easy to perceive that he was an accomplished gentleman, and before he had uttered many sentences, his intelligent hearers were fully convinced that he was an accomplished orator. He elucidated the finances of the country in the most glowing colors.

After which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Seymour and Blair and the whole Democratic ticket. B. D.

Chest Springs, Sept. 14, 1868.

Editor Freeman—One of the most exciting and interesting games of base ball ever played in this place, and one that did credit to both parties, came off last Saturday, between a picked nine of married and a picked nine of single members of the Ionian Bass Ball Club.

Both parties entered the contest with a determination to win, and the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout. The following score of the five innings played:

Single Men.	R	O	Married Men.	R	O
Lindsey, c	3	2	Fogle, c	2	2
Perry, 1b	5	0	Little, lf	2	2
Batchelder, p	3	2	McDonald, 3b	2	2
Doyle, ss	1	4	J Ivory, 1b	3	1
Douglass, 2b	2	1	Ridlon, 2b	3	0
Hayes, 3b	1	2	Reilly, cf	2	2
Gramer, cf	2	1	Nutter, p	2	1
Watt, lf	1	2	F Ivory, rf	1	3
Durbin, rf	3	1	Chute, ss	2	2
Totals	21	15	Totals	19	15

Single Men—Fly catches, Lindsey 2; Batchelder 1; Hayes 1; Cramer 2. Total, 6.

Married Men—Fly catches, Fogle 1; Ridlon 2; Nutter 1. Total, 4.

Umpire—James Perry. Scorers—H. S. Miller for Single Men and John Wagner for Married Men.

Presidential Campaign of 1868—*Headquarters for Flags, Medals, Badges, Pins, Lanterns, Torches, Caps, Capes, Portraits of Candidates, Song Books, &c., &c.*—The undersigned, manufacturer of Campaign Goods, keeps constantly on hand Printed Muslin Flags, from 3 inches to 7 feet in length; Bunting Flags, from 6 inches to 36 feet in length—suitable for poles, dwellings, processions, &c.; also, Silk Flags, for presentations and military companies; Parade Equipments, Caps and Capes, all colors; also, Torches, Chinese Lanterns, with names of candidates. One hundred varieties of Pins, Medals and Badges, with portraits of the Presidential Candidates—samples of same sent on receipt of 20 cents. Agents Wanted. Send for Price List.

Address, JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Dealer in Campaign Goods, Opposite Post-Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Good Idea.—The ladies of this place are said to have formed a Sociable Society, with Constitution and By-Laws which, among other things, makes it obligatory upon the members to buy all their dress and dry goods, notions, groceries, etc., at the cheap store of V. S. Barker, where more can be had for the same amount of money than at any other establishment in this "neck of timber."

Your Summer clothing is played out, soiled, worn, out of shape and out of season, and anyhow you need a new suit, as fall is now with us. E. Leopold & Bro., Main street, Johnstown, have the largest and best assortment of gentlemen's wearing apparel, made expressly for this market and for this season, that can be found in Cambria or any other county. Prices very low and satisfaction guaranteed. 2t.

Plentiful.—The chances to buy what you want, and buy very cheap, are still as plentiful as ever at the first-class mercantile establishment of R. R. Davis. The enterprising proprietor is anxious to make room for an immense fall and winter stock, and hence his present assortment will be sold at unheard of bargains. Go and be convinced.

Don't Fail.—Don't fail in business, don't fail in your engagements, don't fail in politeness, don't fail in kindness, and when you are seeking an excellent watch, clock, sewing machine, article of jewelry, stationery, cigars or tobacco, don't fail to call at C. T. Roberts' cheap bazaar, High street, Ebensburg.

MORE ECONOMICAL, REMARKABLE certainty of prompt action, in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing (*in one bottle*.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Read Col. Piper's card in to-day's paper.

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of profound sorrow we are again called upon to notice the death of one who was well known not only to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, but throughout Pennsylvania, and to pay a small tribute to his memory. Gen. Wm. R. Smith died at Quincy, Ill., on the 22d ult., "full of years and full of honors." He was born at the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., on the 31st day of August, 1787, and consequently was nearly eighty-one years of age. He was the grandson of William Smith, D. D., the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and by whom Huntingdon was laid out. His father, Wm. Moore Smith, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, had been appointed to settle some claims under Jay's celebrated treaty with England, and accordingly in 1803 he accompanied him to that country, where he remained about a year. After his return he studied law in Philadelphia, and was there admitted to the bar. Here he also married, and in 1808 removed to Huntingdon, where by his talents he soon distinguished himself in his profession, and during his long residence there was frequently called to fill places of trust and responsibility. He represented that county for many years in our State Legislature, both in the House of Representatives and Senate, and was one of the most efficient advocates of our then projected system of State improvements of canals and railways. Ever devoted to literature, his leisure hours were occupied in furnishing contributions which are to be found scattered in many of the publications of the day.—Following the bent of his inclination, he commenced in 1810 the publication of a literary magazine called the "Huntingdon Museum," which was edited by himself and his friend, the late Moses Canan, Esq. This was considered at that day quite an enterprise, as it was the first magazine published west of the Susquehanna river; which, however, was only continued for about a year, when it was suspended, owing to a want of sufficient encouragement.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and if we mistake not, was the first Master of "Mount Moriah Lodge," established in Huntingdon.

In 1827 Gen. Smith removed with his family from Huntingdon to the adjoining county of Bedford, where he still continued to practice his profession.

At the Presidential election in 1836 he was chosen one of the Presidential electors for the State, and in the following year was appointed by President Van Buren one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Chippeway Indians on the upper Mississippi.

In the fall of 1838 he removed with his family to Mineral Point, in the then Territory of Wisconsin. Here his services were soon called into requisition as Adjutant General in organizing the Militia, and the duties of this office he continued to discharge for several years. Elected as a member of the first Convention to frame a Constitution for a State government in 1846, he took a leading and active part in its debates, but this Constitution failed in being ratified by the people, owing to some features in it considered to be objectionable. Subsequently another Convention was called and a Constitution framed, which received the approbation of the people in 1848, in which most of the State officers were made elective by the people of the State. Under it Gen. Smith was elected to the office of Attorney General, the duties of which he discharged satisfactorily during his term of office. Whilst engaged at the seat of government he projected the foundation of a State Historical Society, which is now in full success and may be considered firmly established. Already several thousand books, pamphlets and paintings have been collected, and as President of the Wisconsin Historical Society General Smith was devoted to its interests until the day of his death. The Legislature of the State having also directed that a history of Wisconsin should be written ere the material now at hand should be lost, Gov. Farwell, in 1852, accordingly appointed Gen. Smith to execute the task. How laboriously he applied himself to it is evinced by the two volumes already published by the Legislature in 1854.

As age advanced upon him he gradually retired from the duties of his profession, and spent his time in his library, surrounded by his books, or enjoying the social conversation of his friends. His reading extended through every branch of literature, and being gifted with an extraordinarily retentive memory and fine conversational powers, he gave a charm to the social circle, and afforded instruction and pleasure to both young and old. His mental faculties remained clear and unclouded to the last, and without disease he sank to rest, merely from old age, surrounded by a part of his family and friends. He leaves a large number of children and grandchildren in this State, Illinois and Wisconsin.

His remains were taken to Mineral Point, Wis., and there interred by a large concourse of relatives and friends, and of the Masonic order, of which he was during life an active and honored member. W.

MARRIED.

REESE—JONES.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Evans, Mr. Thomas M Reese, son of Enoch Reese, Esq., and Miss Joanna Jones, daughter of Mr. John Jones, all of Blacklick Twp., Cambria Co.

Pamphlet Laws.—The Pamphlet Laws for the Session of 1868 have been received, and are now ready for delivery to the persons entitled to receive them.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Proth'y.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1868.-3t.

Announcement.—To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson Counties: I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of State Senator, and if elected pledge myself to legislate for the welfare of my constituents to the best of my ability. W. K. PIPER.
Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1868.-te.

To the Voters of Cambria County.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the electors at the ensuing election.

JOSEPH M'DONALD.
Ebensburg, Sept. 8, 1868.te.

Notice.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Andrew P. Baker, late of Carroll township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay.

HENRY BYRNE, Executor.
Carroll Tp., Sept. 17, 1868. 6t.

Executor's Notice.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Ann Kennedy, late of Munster township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KENNEDY, } Executors.
JAMES A. BROWN, }
Munster Tp., Sept. 17, 1868.-6t.

Election Proclamation.—Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A. BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY, being the 13th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1868, at which the following State and County officers will be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Peunsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

ONE PERSON to represent the County of Cambria in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor of Cambria county.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office of M. Leavy, Esq., in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Meakin, in the village of Belsano, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in the borough of Carrolltown.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, at the house of Jacob Wagner in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the house now occupied by Peter Maltzie, in the said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house now occupied by Jesse Patterson, in the said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House in said Ward; West Ward, at Jas. Myers' Hall in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward, Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at Foster House in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Jacob Kring in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near John Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4 in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the public house of Robert Barclay in said township.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or any city or incorporated district; also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, in the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special elections in the Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st Section of said Act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman, of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a citizen of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, That every white freeman, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and who have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxables or inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation or that of another, that he has paid such tax, or, on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath thereof; or, second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this Act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "Tax," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "Age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the Clerks, who shall make their notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of a person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications; and if he claims to have resided in the State one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof thereof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, as is required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall

Seymour and the N. York Riots.

Hon. Richard O'Gorman, in a recent speech in Maine, explained the course of Gov. Seymour in relation to the riots in New York from personal observation. He said:

What is there against him? He has filled the various offices of the State of New York with dignity and honor, and benefit to the people. He has been educated as a scholar, and received the training of a statesman. In that most terrible hour when Pennsylvania was threatened by a rebel army, Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, was the man who came to its relief, and sent regiment after regiment and squadron after squadron of the militia of the State of New York to the assistance of the endangered Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Then he was thanked by the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and even by Secretary Stanton, a copy of whose letter I hold in my hand. I will read it for you.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism you have exhibited, I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend.

EDWIN M STANTON.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour.

Edwin M. Stanton, in 1863, writes to Governor Seymour, thanking him for his patriotism, wishing to be esteemed his friend, and now the party of Edwin M dare to say that Horatio Seymour was not then a loyal man. Again, what did Horatio Seymour do? These troops having been sent to the front in Pennsylvania, and New York City having been deprived of its protection, the city and all it possessed being left in charge of its own citizens, a draft was commenced, and pressed on most recklessly and in the manner most likely to excite the people. A riot broke out, which, for some time, threatened the existence of the city.—It was a dangerous moment, and Gov. Seymour at once hurried to the scene. I saw him in that crisis, about the only man whose heart was firm and head was cool. There was no help from any side. The Republican Mayor of New York, utterly paralyzed, was unable to offer any suggestion, but only this, that Horatio Seymour should go into that raging mass of rioters and endeavor by a few well spoken words to quiet their feelings and save the property of the city. He did so. He went among them. He alone of all the men in New York had the courage, the self-possession and the eloquence to secure a hearing from them. He spoke to them.—Now, citizens, what think you of the accusation made against Horatio Seymour, that when he spoke to them he did not insult and infuriate, but endeavored to persuade them. Horatio Seymour, the Governor of the State of New York, speaking to his erring fellow-citizens, said, "my friends," conciliating and soothing them, addressing them as a Governor should address his citizens, as a father should address his children, with words of eloquence and persuasion, leading men back into the right path, whom he had then no power to compel. [Applause.] What had the city to depend upon but him? Absolutely nothing; and it was, perhaps, entirely through his persuasive eloquence that the riot was ever quieted and the city ever saved. [Cheers.]

Facts for the People.

For eight years our country has been cursed with a Radical Congress. How that Congress has undermined trade, commerce and business, loaded the nation with debt and the people with taxation, is beginning to be understood by all classes. The following paragraph from the *Financial Record* will shed still more light upon this interesting subject:

"Take the actual taxation imposed by Custom House duties, to this (in our present monetary condition) add 40 per cent. for the gold premium, and upon this aggregate is charged the importer's profit, 10 per cent.; upon this amount is charged the jobber's profit, estimated at 7½ per cent.; and, upon all, the retailer's, at 12½ per cent., as follows:

Duties collected in 1867	$176,417,814
Gold premium paid at 10 per cent.	70,567,120
Costs of duties in currency	$246,984,934
Importers' profits 10 per cent	24,698,493
	$271,683,427
Jobbers' profits 7½ per cent	28,376,257
	$292,059,684
Retailers' profits 12½ per cent	36,596,460
Total paid by consumers	$328,567,144
Duties collected	176,417,819
Total	$453,149,933

—equal to something more than 46 per cent. of the whole amount paid by the consumers, or 86 per cent. upon the amount received by the Government.

"The same calculations also apply to the internal revenue, except that no importer's profits are to be charged. As American goods are generally of a more staple character than foreign, they naturally pay a smaller profit; besides they pass through fewer hands, and many of them for a commission of only 2½ per cent.

Whole internal revenue	$265,920,474
On this, cotton tax, income, license, etc., pay	$143,465,879
Manufacturers, iron, machinery, etc., pay	122,454,595
	265,920,585
Upon these last articles amounting to	122,454,595
The wholesale dealers' charge, say 7½ per cent.	9,184,094
	$131,638,698
Retailers' profit 12½ per cent.	6,454,836
Total	$148,093,525
Deduct the original cost	122,854,599
Paid in profits on taxes	$25,838,430

—equal to an additional cost upon the taxed commodities of 21 per cent., or equivalent to about 9½ per cent. upon the whole internal revenue. Thus, with a system of taxation which enormously increases the cost of commodities to consumers, it is evident that the effect of taxation must be to severely depress the trade and industry of the country."

In a lock factory in the city of New York, forty-one of the workingmen out of the forty-five of the employees there declared for Seymour. Twelve of these men fought in the Union army, and only one of the twelve will vote for Grant.

SEYMOUR AND GRANT.

Horatio Seymour is a statesman by education and experience. He is profound, sagacious and patriotic, and has been trained in the highest school of politics.

Gen. Grant has declared over his own signature that he knows nothing of politics, and that he is not fit to be President. He first made this declaration four years ago, and virtually repeated it in a letter to a convention of soldiers and sailors last year.

Horatio Seymour is a gentleman of unimpeachable honor. His bitterest enemies concede this, and do not even attempt to assail his personal character.

Gen. Grant has been convicted of falsehood by the President and five members of the Cabinet, and of the meanest treachery by the honest sentiment of the whole country.

Horatio Seymour possesses abilities of the highest order, and would bring to the Presidential office dignity, learning and thorough political knowledge, combined with personal qualities which have always marked him for distinction and respect.

Gen. Grant is confessedly lacking in all those attributes. The boldest of his partisans do not claim for him a single quality demanded by the office to which he aspires, except one—strength of will.

Horatio Seymour is versed in the political history of this country, and is an industrious student of all the sciences relating to government.

Gen. Grant has never been in a field that demanded knowledge of this kind, and has never given an indication of proficiency in it.

In the great questions of finance and political economy Horatio Seymour is as well informed as any statesman this country has ever produced.

To Gen. Grant these questions are like a sealed book. He has never shown any taste or talent for mastering them, and it is doubtful if he possesses sufficient intellectual grasp to deal with them at all.

Horatio Seymour understands the full scope of the principles upon which the government was founded, and is earnestly devoted to their preservation.

Gen Grant has never had special occasion to study these principles, and his silence in regard to them justifies the presumption that he knows little or nothing about them.

Horatio Seymour has well defined views upon all the questions now of special interest to the American people and a mind capable of conveying these views to the country.

Gen. Grant has no views but those made for him by the men in whose hands he has placed himself, and even if he had solid convictions he could not clearly interpret them to the people.

Horatio Seymour has placed himself on record as believing in the execution of the wishes of the people, *when those wishes are constitutionally expressed*, and as a defender of the rights of minorities.

Gen. Grant has announced his willingness to become a passive agent in the hands of his partisans, to "execute the will of the people," without regard to the manner in which that will may be expressed, or consideration for the rights of the minority.

Horatio Seymour has always been an upholder of the civil law, a defender of the Constitution and an advocate of the rights of the States.

Gen. Grant has risen to prominence on the bones of his countrymen, and has frequently evinced for civil law and constitutional restraint the contempt that successful soldiers generally show when circumstances give them an opportunity.

Horatio Seymour is a gentleman of temperate habits, whose natural tastes are refined and elevated.

Gen. Grant is charged by members of his own party with being a drunkard, and it is well known that dogs and horses are to him the most interesting topics for conversation.

Horatio Seymour has risen gradually, by the exercise of his talents, to the foremost rank of an American statesman.

Gen. Grant was lifted suddenly to distinction by events which were beyond the control of man.

Can the American people hesitate or doubt as to which of these men should be placed in the office that was filled by Washington, Jefferson and Adams?—*Campaign Record.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

RAILROAD COMPANY'S Seven per cent. first Mortgage Bonds, February and Aug. Coupons. The earnings of the complete road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these Bonds are adding to the security every day.—Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2 000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ORE, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, ensures an enormous revenue. The Directors own $10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, Pres't, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES H. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres't St. Louis Chamber Com'ce
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of State of Mo.
WM L. EWING, Pres't Mer. N. B of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't 2d Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Cf. Eng. St. Lo's & Ill. Br'ge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pre't Pacific R. R. (of Mo.)
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. B'k, St L's.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, V. Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Inst'n.

Coupons payable in the city of New York. A limited number of the above named Bonds for sale at Eighty-five. Parties living out of the city can remit by draft or express, and the bonds will be returned by express free of charges. We invite the attention of capitalists and others to them as, in our opinion, a very desirable investment, destined to rank as a first-class security. Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can be had on application to TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., No. 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Agents of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. Co.

Phila references—Cambria Iron Co.; Gaw, Bacon & Co.; Thos. A. Biddle & Co.

ALL wanting employment can have a good business by addressing DAVIS & BRO., 773 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

AXES.

ALL STYLES AND SHAPES.

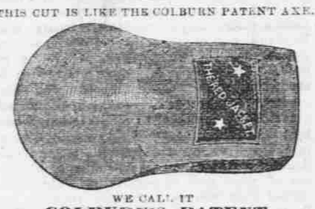
☞GET YOURS FOR NOTHING.☜

ANY one who sends us an order for FIVE (5) AXES, at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF EACH, with the cash, will receive ONE EXTRA, FOR NOTHING.

We will put our Axe alongside of any other make and prove it the best finished and largest steel, measuring two and a half inches.

We have made Axes for twenty-two years, and won't yield the palm in shape to any manufacturer, and yet confess that a "Sucker of Illinois," called COLBURN, beat us in his patent shape. The circular bit and continuous edge makes the same labor produce twice the effect.

THIS CUT IS LIKE THE COLBURN PATENT AXE.



WE CALL IT
COLBURN'S PATENT
RED JACKET AXE.

Any one who sends us an order for Five Axes of this shape, at Two ($2) Dollars each, with the cash, will receive one extra, FOR NOTHING.

All responsible Hardware Dealers sell the "LIPPINCOTT AXES." Buy from them—But if there should happen to be one so unfortunate as not to know us, send the money and we will be sure to please you.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Sole owners of Colburn's Patent Axe.

$1200 A YEAR TO AGENTS to sell the STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Full particulars free. Extra inducements to experienced Agents. Call on or address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, O., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED--AGENTS $75 to $200 per m'th to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Address S. MADISON & Co., Pittsb'gh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS

WILL enrich the blood and prevent it from becoming watery and weak, and give a florid complexion, restore the appetite and invigorate the system. Perfectly harmless tonic and palatable, and can be taken at all times.—The IRON in these Bitters easily enters into the circulation, being in the form of a Pyrophosphate, it is more readily absorbed into the system than any other form of Iron. Prepared and for sale by WM. ELLIS, 12 S. Del. Av'e, Phila., and for sale by druggists generally.

DR. Geiger's Asthma Specific is the only pleasant and permanent cure for ASTHMA, as being testified by many grateful patients.

References—Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank st., Phila.; Rev. R. W. Weiser, Manchester, Md. One bottle $2; three for $5. CHAS. A. GEIGER, M. D. Manchester, Carroll Co., Md.

THE SUCCESS
Of our One Dollar Sale has caused such
A COMPLETE
REVOLUTION IN TRADE.

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing patronage, we have recently made importations for the Fall trade direct from European Manufacturers,

Amounting to nearly $500,000,

So that we are prepared to sell every kind of *Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Watches, Albums, Jewelry, &c.*, Of better quality than any other concern in the country for the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

☞The best of Boston and New York references given as to the reliability of our house, and that our business is conducted in the fairest and most legitimate manner possible, and that we give greater value for the money than can be obtained in any other way.

☞All Goods damaged or broken in transportation replaced without charge.

Checks describing articles sold sent to agents in Clubs at rates mentioned below. We guarantee every article to cost less than if bought at any Boston or New York Wholesale House.

Our Commissions to Agents

Exceed those of every other establishment of the kind. Proof of this can be found in comparing our premiums with those of others for CLUBS OF THE SAME SIZE, in addition to which we claim to give better goods of the same character.

We will send to Agents free of charge:

For a Club of 10 and Three Dollars—1 doz. good linen Shirt Fronts, 1 set solid Gold Studs, All Wool Cassimere for Pants. Fine white Counterpane, large size, 1 elegant Balmoral Skirt, 20 yards brown or bleached Sheeting, good quality; yard wide, 1 elegant 100 Picture Morocco-bound Photo. Album, 1 double lens Stereoscope and 12 Foreign Views, 1 silver plated engraved 5 bottle Castor, 1 elegant Silk Fan, with Ivory or Sandal Wood Frame, feathered edge and spangled, 1 Steel Carving Knife and Fork, very best quality, Ivory balanced handle, 1 handsome beaded and lined Parasol. 10 yds. good Print, 1 very fine Damask Table Cover, 1 pr. best quality Ladies' Serge Congress Boots, 1 doz. fine Linen Towels, ⅛ doz. Rogers' best Silver Dessert Forks, 1 Ladies' large real Morocco Traveling Bag, 1 fancy dress pattern, ½ doz. elegant Silver plated engraved Napkin Rings, 1 doz. Ladies' fine Merino or Cotton Stockings, Gents' heavy chased solid Gold Ring, 1 pr. Ladies' high cut Balmoral Boots, 1 elegant Delaine Dress Pattern, 1 Violin and Bow, in Box complete, 1 set Jewelry, pin, eardrops, and sleeve buttons.

For a Club of 50 and Five Dollars—1 black or colored Alpaca Dress Pattern, 1 set Lace Curtains, 1 pr. all Wool Blankets, Engraved Silver plated 6 bottle Revolving Castor, 1 beautiful Writing Desk, 1 solid Gold Scarf Pin, 3½ yds. very fine Cassimere, for Pants and Vest, 1 set Ivory balanced handle Knives with silver plated Forks, 1 elegant Satin Parasol, heavily beaded and lined with silk, 1 pair gents' Calf Boots, 30 yds. good Print, 30 yds. good brown or bleached Sheeting, yard wide, or 40 yds. ⅞ yd. wide, good quality, 1 Ladies' elegant Morocco Traveling Bag, 1 square Wool Shawl, 1 plain Norwich Poplin Dress pattern, 1¾ yards double width cloth for Ladies Cloak, Elegant engraved Silver plated Tea Pot, 3 yds. double width water proof cloth for cloaking.

For a Club of 100 and Ten Dollars—1 rich Merino or Thibet Dress Pattern, 1 pr. fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match, 1 pair gents French Calf Boots, 1 heavy, silver plated engraved Ice Pitcher, Very fine all Wool Cloth for Ladies' Cloak, 1 web very best quality brown or bleached Sheeting 7¼ yards fine Cassimere for suit, 1 elegant Poplin Dress pattern, 1 elegant English Berage Dress pattern, 1 beautiful English Berage Shawl, 1 set Ivory balanced handle Knives and Forks, 1 ladies or gents Silver Hunting case Watch. 1 Bartlett Hand, Portable Sewing Machine, Splendid Family Bible, steel engravings, with record and potograph pages, 25 yards good Hemp Carpeting, good colors, 1 pr. good Marseilles Quilt, 1 good 6 barrel Revolver, 1 elegant fur muff and cape, 1 single barrel Shot Gun, 1 silver plaited, engraved, 6 bottled Revolving Castor, cut glass bottles, 1 very fine Violin and Bow, in case, 1 set Ivory balanced Knives and Forks.

Presents for larger Clubs increase in the same ratio.

Send Money by Registered Letter.

Catalogue of Goods sent to any address FREE.

PARKER & CO.,
Nos. 98 and 100 Sumner Street, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

A WASHING MACHINE

WORTH HAVING!

DOTY'S Clothes **WASHER.** The best *ever invented*

The longer THEY ARE **Used the better** THEY ARE **LIKED.**

They are coming into general use throughout the country.

Many who sell the UNIVERSAL WRINGER keep also the DOTY WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.

It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.

☞Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.

These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:

Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are free to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.

LINTON & SON, Mountain House.

I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr. G. Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeeper to get one. Mrs. A. M. PIPER.

Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.

WM. M. JONES.

Mr. Geo. Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. Mrs. A. BLAINE.

For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY,
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞*House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER,

Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, May 7, 1868.-1y.

WHOLESALE
CANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St. PHILADA.
GROCERS

PETER SIDES,
WITH
HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
N. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts,
Jan. 22, 1867. PHILADELPHIA

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE prices as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE

Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF
FRIENDS DEPARTED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere, a splendid lot of eight day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.5,'67.]

SCOTT HOUSE,

Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.,

A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.

Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.

Jan. 31, 1868. (1y.)

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, Pa., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(Conducted on the European Plan,)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[je.11.-1y.] FELIX MENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.

Fourth St., between Market and Arch,

May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 512 MARKET STREET,
FLEM. HOLLIDAY. **PHILAD'A.**

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.

I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE!
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Pratt's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!
It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

BEYOND COMPETITION!

ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE OLDEST
DRUG STORE
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

C. T. FRAZER

Keeps constantly on hand the
LARGEST,
CHEAPEST
AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE
DRUG BUSINESS
In the County, which he offers
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC
AT LOWEST RATE!

C. T. FRAZER,
Franklin Street,
(OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE,)
JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

THE ALTOONA WARE HOUSE CO.,
WHOLESALE
Dealers and Commission Merchants
Corner Virginia St. and Plank Road,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of FLOUR, FEED, SALT, FISH, GRAIN, COAL, LIME, SAND, &c., **at wholesale,** in Altoona City, and the adjoining counties can be supplied with the leading articles generally used by them at city and mill prices.

All kinds of country produce received and paid for in cash, or sold on commission.—Prompt returns will be made.

Storage furnished for all articles, such as floor lumber, shooks, shingles, etc.

Articles will be delivered to purchasers or sent to freight warehouse.

Having the only house where goods by the car load can be removed at the door, thus saving drayage, our customers will receive the benefit of it.

Price currents will be sent weekly to persons desiring them.

THE ALTOONA WAREHOUSE CO.

Altoona, April 30, 1868.-tf.

WM. M. LLOYD, JOHN LLOYD,
President. *Cashier.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $800,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:

$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent. Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted. January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

HARTFORD
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,

Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞*Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to KERR & CO., General Agents,

April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.

☞Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

GEIS & REUTH,
Johnstown, Pa.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

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